

AMINOVA, M.G.; NECHIPORENKO, L.G.; SMIRNOV, L.I.; TRIFONOV, F.I.;
PERELYGIN, V.M., kand. med. nauk, otdv. red.

[Bibliography of the scientific papers of the Insitutute from
1938 to 1961] Bibliografiia nauchnykh rabot instituta za pe-
riod 1938-1961 gg. Frunze, 1961. 77 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kirgizskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemi-
logii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny. 2. Direktor Kirgizskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikro-
biologii i gigiyeny (for Perelygin).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0

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ACCESSION #: AP4000300

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0"

SHTEYNBERG, M.M.; ZLATKINA, A.S.; TRIFONOV, G.A.; ZHURAVLEV, L.G.

Effect of addition elements on the heat-resistance of chromium ferrite. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.3:467-473 S '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

TRIFONOV, G.N.

New data on the stratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous sediments of
the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.14:215-218
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

TRIFONOV, G. P.

"Biology of the Spawning of Asiatic Goby Fish." Sub 29 Jun 51,
Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

TRIFONOV, G.P.

Utilizing the Crimean fresh-water reservoirs and ponds for commercial fishing. Trudy Karad. biol. sta. no. 14-3-29 '57.
(Crimea--Fisheries) (MLRA 10:8)

TRIFONOV, G.P.

Utilizing Simferopol' Reservoir for commercial fishing. Trudy
Karad, biol. sta. no. 14:47-69 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Simferopol' Reservoir--Fisheries)

TRIFONOV, G.P.

Feeding of the young of gray mullet in the coastal zone of the
Black Sea near Karadag. Trudy Karad.biol.sta. no.15:138-148
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Black Sea--Gray mullets)
(Fishes--Food)

TRIFONOV, G.P.

Feeding of the young of some fishes in the coastal zone of the
Black Sea near Karadag. Trudy Karad. biol. sta. no.16:43-69 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(BLACK SEA—FISHES—FOOD)

ACCESSION NR: AT4036017

S/2789/63/000/048/0106/0111

AUTHOR: Morgunov, S. P.; Trifonov, G. P.; Shupyatskly, A. B.

TITLE: Radar apparatus for polarization investigations of clouds and precipitation

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 48, 1963. Novyye vozmozhnosti meteorologicheskogo primeneniya radiolokatsii (New possibilities for meteorological use of radar), 106-111

TOPIC TAGS: radar, meteorological radar, meteorology, radar echo, cloud, precipitation

ABSTRACT: Polarization methods for analysis of echoes from clouds and precipitation have been developed recently. This article describes a radar apparatus which can be used to investigate the polarization characteristics of echoes from clouds and precipitation. The Laboratoriya radiolokatsii Tsentral'noy aerologicheskoy observatori (Radar Laboratory of the Central Aerological Observatory) has developed a two-antenna radar set with a fixed beam and variable polarization of the signal. The system can transmit and receive echoes with linear, circular, or elliptical polarization. The block diagram of the set is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The outfit is based on a modern 3-cm high-potential radar set. The Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4036017

outfit has two identical three-meter antennas directed toward the zenith. One antenna is used for transmission and reception of the signal and the other for reception only. The signals from both antennas are fed through the antenna switch and attenuator to the input of a common receiver and then to a recorder. A special polarization converter was used which consists of a quarter-wave grid made up of metal plates set in foam plastic. The errors in relative measurements of the intensity levels of the echoes, caused primarily by error of the attenuator and error in averaging of the fluctuating signal, usually do not exceed ±1.5 db. It is possible to measure almost simultaneously all four parameters of elliptical polarization associated with the microstructure of a meteorological object: ellipticity, degree of polarization, inclination of the ellipse, and direction of rotation of the electric vector. Among the shortcomings of the apparatus is that only vertical soundings are possible. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3079

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, DC

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 001

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4036017

ENCLOSURE: 01

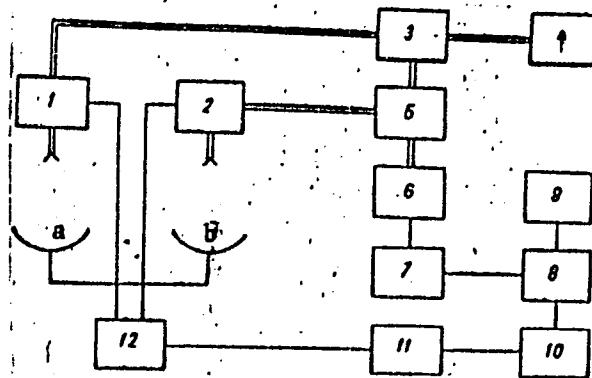


Fig. 1. Block diagram of radar set for investigation of polarization of echo signals

a--receiving-transmitting antenna; b--receiving antenna; 1--polarization grid with turning device; 2--selsyn system for turning dish of receiving antenna; 3--dis-
charger; 4--radar transmitter; 5--antenna switch; 6--attenuator; 7--receiver;
8--selector; 9--automatic recorder; 10--d-c amplifier; 11--cathode-ray tube;
12--control panel for polarization apparatus

Card 13/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4015468

8/0169/63/000/012/B005/B005

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 12B37

AUTHOR: Morgunov, S. P.; Trifonov, G. P.; Shupyatskiy, A. B.

TITLE: Radar apparatus for polarization investigations of clouds and precipitations

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vy* p. 48, 1963, 106-111

TOPIC TAGS: weather radar, echo-signals, polarizing converter, 3-cm radar meteorological objects

TRANSLATION: The apparatus is built on the base of a high-potential 3-cm radar set. It has two zenith-pointing identical 3-cm antennas. One antenna is used for transmitting and receiving the signal, the other for reception only. Echo-signals from both antennas are fed into the input of the common receiver through a change-over switch and an attenuator and then to the recording device. Conversion of polarization is done in the first transceiving channel. The polarizing converter is made in the form of a quarter-wave array consisting of metallic plates mounted on foam plastic. The array is located near the radiating horn and travels in the direction of rotation. The action of such a converter is analogous to the action of a quarter-wave optical plate. The apparatus makes it possible to analyze echo-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015468

signals from different meteorological objects at different altitudes in a wide dynamic range. N. Zolotavina.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

SUB CODE: AS, PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

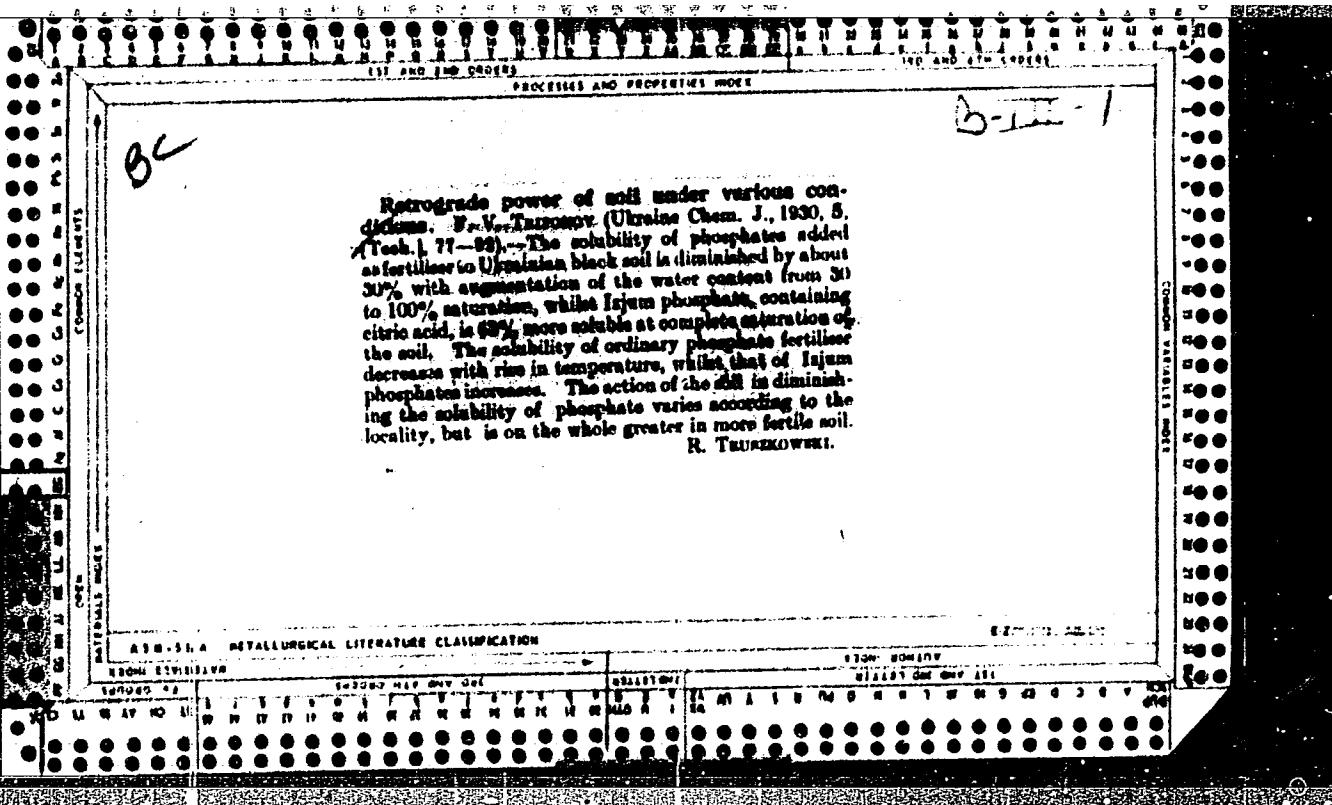
COUNTRY	:	Bulgaria	B-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	16945
AUTHOR	:	Karaivanov, S. and Trifonov, I.	
INST.	:	Sofia University	
TITLE	:	On the Formation of Basic Sulfates During the Thermal Decomposition of Potassium Sulfate and the Presence of Basic Sulfates in High-Fired Estrikh*	
CRIG. PUB.	:	Godishnik Sofiisk Univ, Fiz-matem Fak, 51, No 3, 33-38, 1956-1957 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	When CaSO_4 : CaO mixtures containing the components in the mol ratios 1 : 1, 2 : 1, and 4 : 1 are heated at 1,380°, a liquid phase is formed which consists of the eutectic mixture CaSO_4 + CaO. When CaSO_4 is heated to 1,420°, CaO is formed by thermal dissociation. In both cases x-ray studies failed to detect the formation of new compounds or of solid solutions. The authors conclude to the absence of the formation of such compounds during the calcining of Estrikh gypsum.	
CARD:	1/1	Gypsum	33 ..

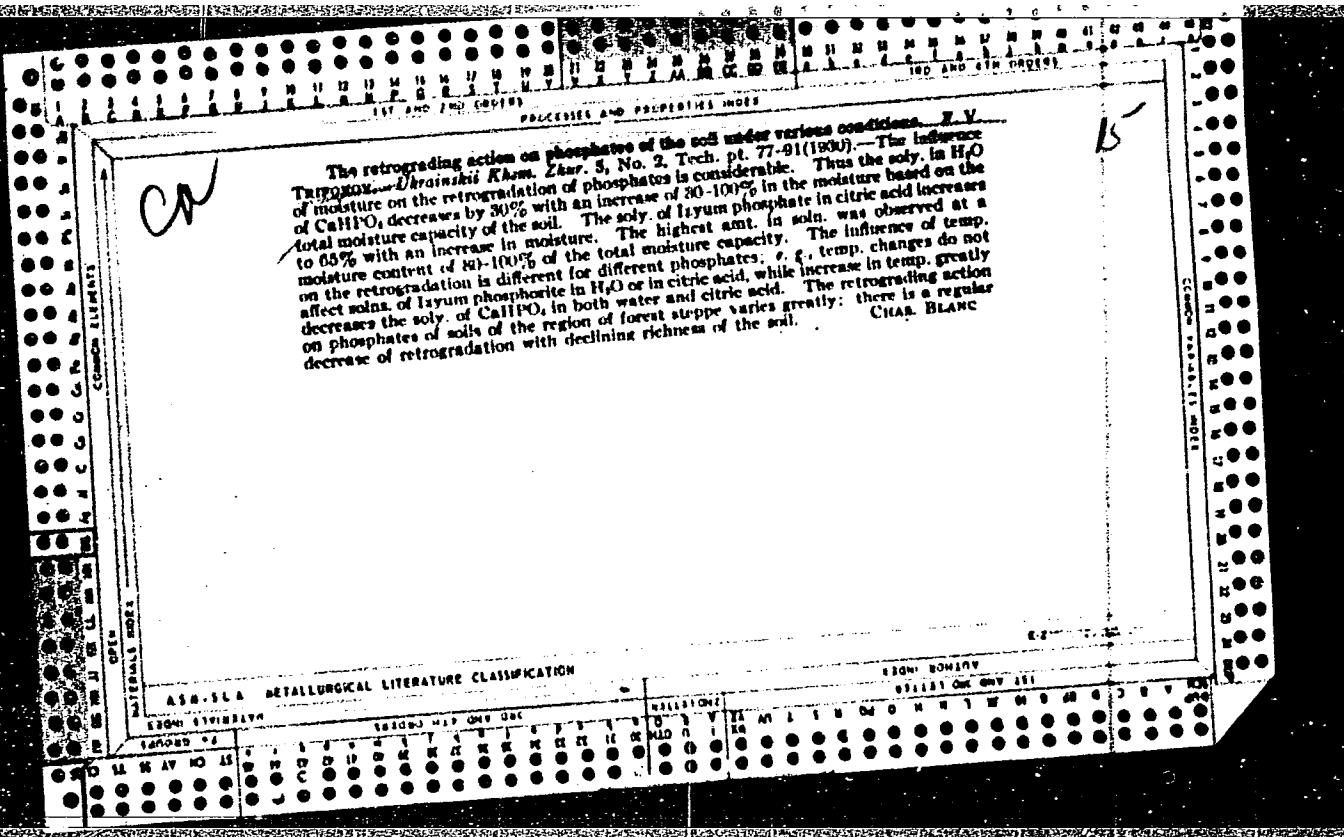
~~TRIFONOV, I.~~ (g.Orsha, Vitebskoy obl.); BOLDENKOV, K. (g.Bryansk); KAPUSTIN, F.
(g. Rzhev, Kalininskoy obl.); BUGAYEV, V.(g. Svatovo, Luganskoy obl);
KARLINSKIY, G. (g. Fergana); VAYSMAN, M. (g. Tambovka, Amurskoy obl);
GIRSON, I., tekhnoruk (g. Kuybyshev)

In the precongress labor campaign. Prom.koop. 12 no.11:6-7
N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti predsedatelya pravleniya arteli
po orgmassovoy rabote i kadram (for Trifonov). 2. Predsedatel'
pravleniya arteli "Metallist." (for Boldenkov). 3. Inspektor
orgotiela oblpromsoveta (for Karlinskiy). 4. Predsedatel' prav-
leniya arteli "Bol'shevik." (for Vaysman). 5. Artel' "Udarnik."
(for Girson).

(Cooperative societies)





TRIFONOV, I., mekhanik

Dismountable metal ramp for loading building machinery on trailers.
Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.9:25 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Uchastok mekhanizatsii No.24 tresta Mosstroymekhanizatsii No.7.
(Building machinery--Transportation)

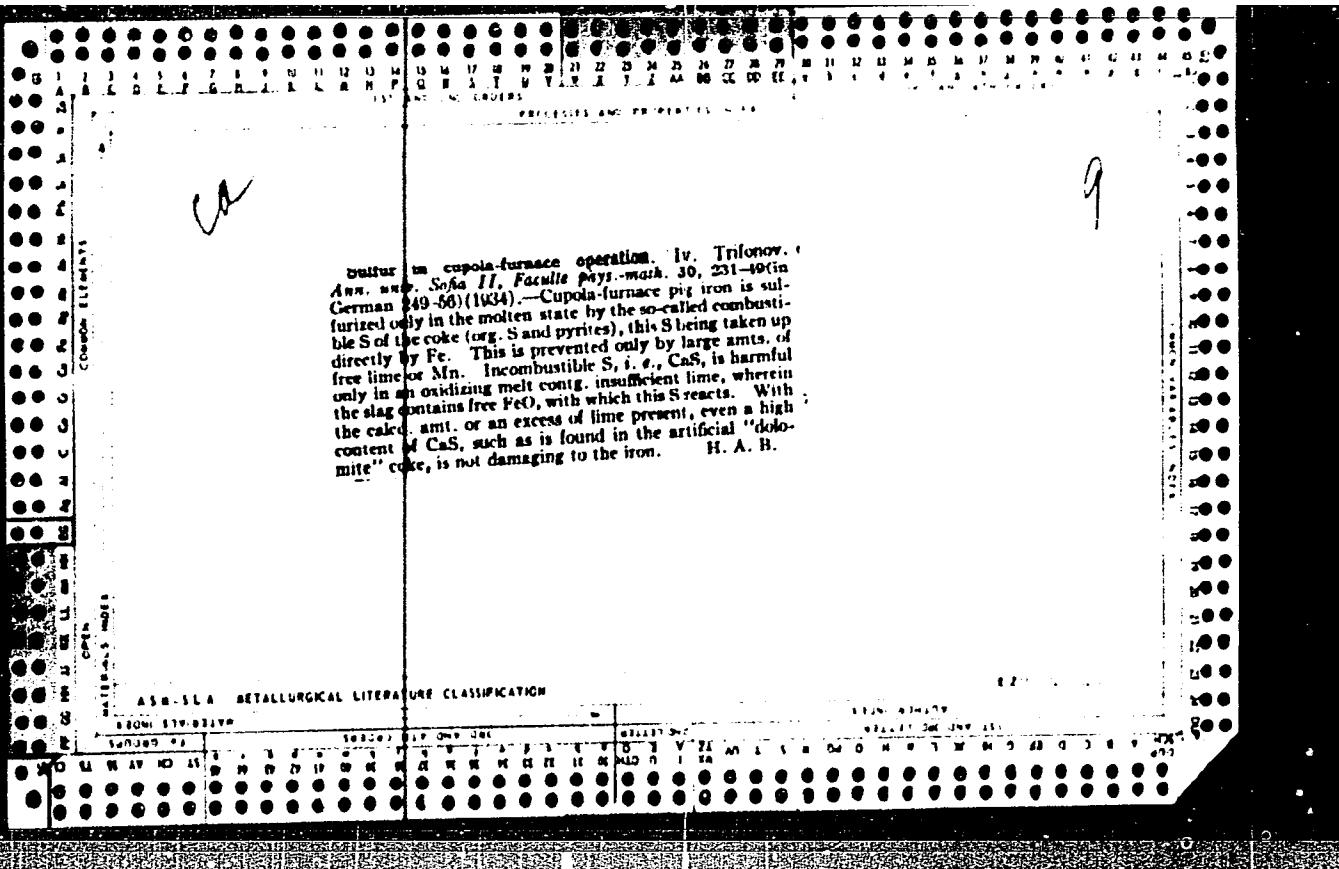
1ST AND 2ND LAYERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
1ST AND 2ND COPIES

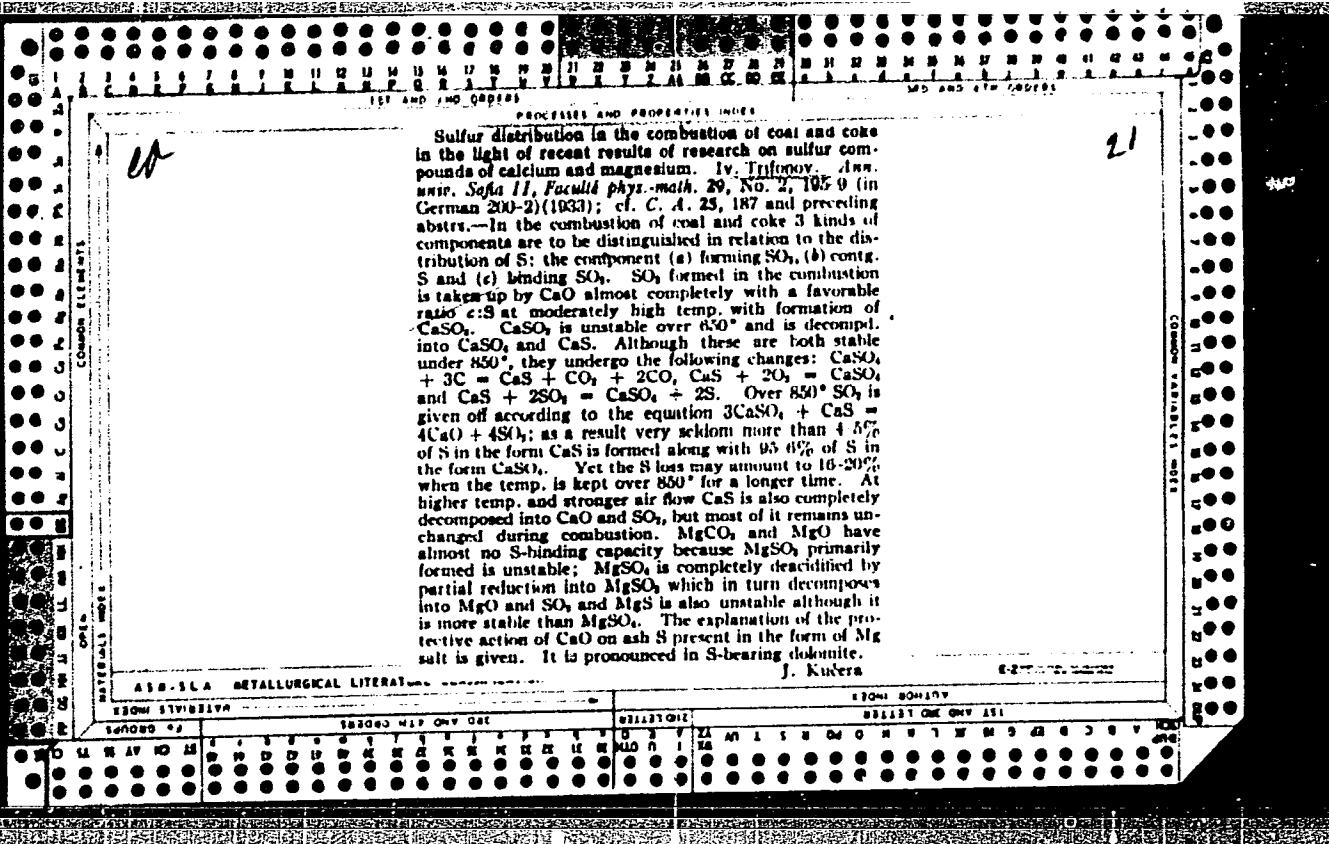
6105. STABILITY OF SO-CALLED SULPHUR IN COKE: ITS BEHAVIOUR TOWARD BROMINE AND COPPER. Trifonov, I. (Annuaire Univ. Safia, Faculte Phys.-math. 1943-1944, vol. 40, (2), 173-176; abstr. in Chem. Abstr. 10 April, 1948, vol. 42, 2418). From coal-tar coke, finely ground to 4,999 mesh/sq. cm., containing about 0.8% S, 0.50% ash, refluxing with 10 vol. Br₂, 24 hrs, removed about 4-5% of the sulphur. Heating with 5 parts (by wt) of copper powder of the same fineness at 1,000°, 2 hrs, with exclusion of air, removed about 8-10% of the sulphur. Beyond that, the treatments left the coke unchanged.

C.A.

✓
Theory of the actual process of melting in the cupola furnace. IV. Trifunov. Ann. Soc. Saha IL Faculte phys.-math. 30; 226 (in German 229) (1931). Fusion of gray pig iron occurs somewhat below 1250° by melt of graphite in the semiplastic mixed crystals; this forms a liquid phase in which solid Fe is sol. H. A. Beatty

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





TRIFONOV, I.A.

Some optical properties of barium titanate of the hexagonal modification. Kristallografiia 9 no.6:923-925 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

l. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 24543-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BG
ACC NR: AP6006326

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0048/0048

AUTHORS: Oviasyuk, V. Ya.; Sukhoprudskiy, N. D.; Stramnov, Yu. S.; Trifonov, I. I.

ORG: none

39

B

TITLE: A frequency system of remote control, Class 21, No. 177954

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 48

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, frequency control, system reliability

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a frequency system of remote control for distributed objects. The system includes frequency selectors of the group, of the character of operation, and of the number of the object. The system also includes frequency shapers of the object of the remote signal system. The design increases the reliability of the operation. The group selector is connected to the input of the power supply bus bars of the character of operation selectors. The number of the object selector and the character of operation selector are connected to the input of the power supply bus bars of the output relays. The power supply bus bars of the receivers of the character of operation selectors are connected through a rectifier bridge to the output of the group receiver. The receivers of

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.398.654.94

L 24543-66

ACC NR: AP6006326

the number of object selectors contain two output transformers with rectifier bridges. One output of the primary winding of both transformers is connected to the collector of the output triode of the object number selector. The other output of the primary winding of both transformers is connected to the output of the rectifier bridges. The remote signal system pulse shapers are connected to the output of the time-shaping circuit.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Dec63

Card 2/2 2/25

DENEV, St., kand. na tekhn. nauki, dots. inzh.; GEORGIEV D., inzh.;
TRIFONOV, Iv., inzh.

Increased productivity of ball mills by use of warm water.
Min delo 18 no.5:27-30 My '63.

1. Minno-geologhki institut (for Denev).
2. DMMP "G. Dimitrov", Eliseina (for Georgiev and Trifonov).

TRIFONOV, Iv., st. inspektor

The second year of the Mathematical School of Khaskovo; 1961-1962.
Mat i fiz Bulg 5 no.5:47-51 S-0 '62.

TRIFONOV, Ivan

Accelerated convertibility of working capital in the industrial
transport enterprises. Transp delo 6 no.4:20-25 '54.

1. Nachalnik otdel Planovo-ikonomicheski pri LVZ "G. Dimitrov."

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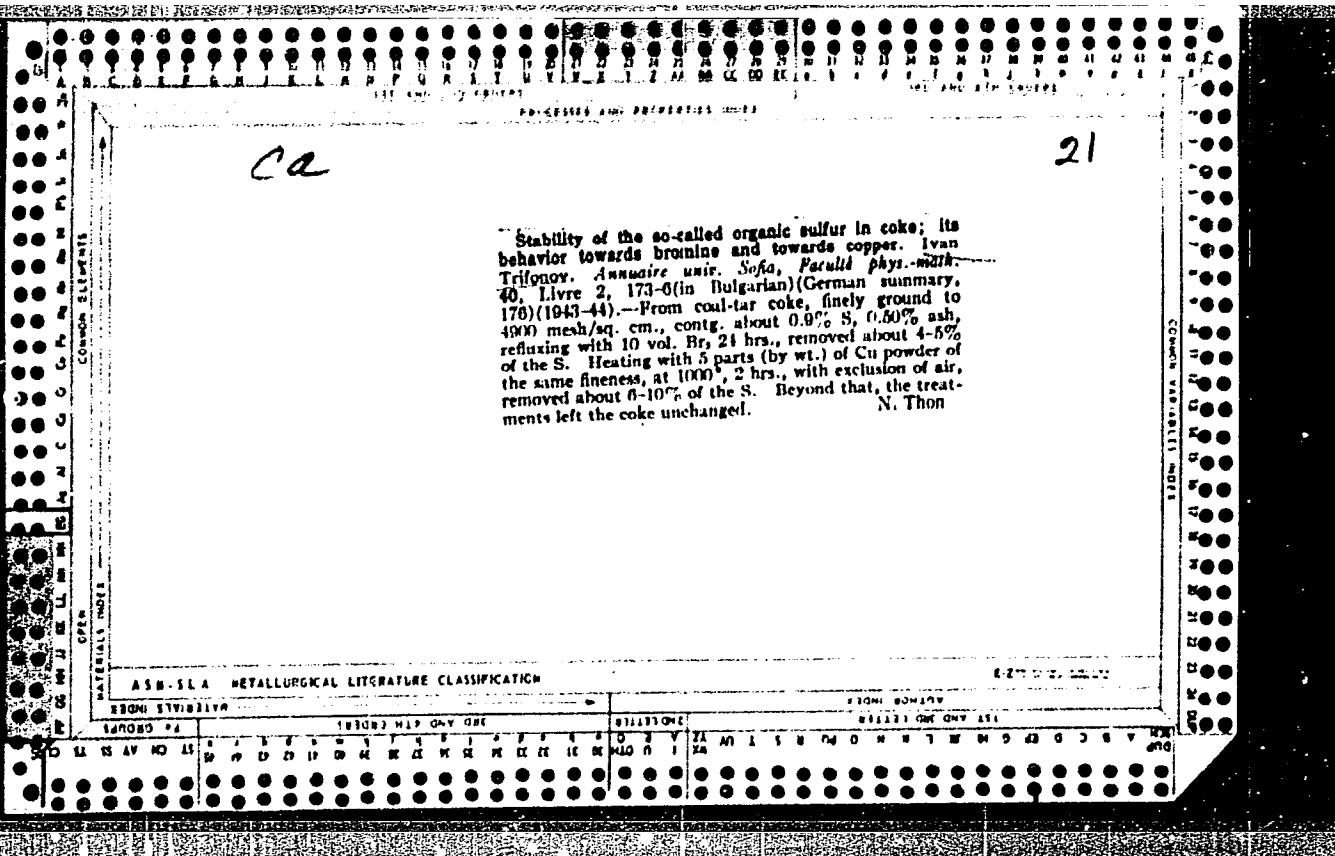
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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Ca

21

Stability of the so-called organic sulfur in coke; its behavior towards bromine and towards copper. Ivan Trifonov. Annuaire univ. Sofia, Facult phys.-math. 40, Livre 2, 173-6 (in Bulgarian) (German summary, 170) (1943-44).—From coal-tar coke, finely ground to 4000 mesh/sq. cm., contg. about 0.9% S, 0.60% ash, refluxing with 10 vol. Br, 24 hrs., removed about 4-5% of the S. Heating with 5 parts (by wt.) of Cu powder of the same fineness, at 1000°, 2 hrs., with exclusion of air, removed about 6-10% of the S. Beyond that, the treatments left the coke unchanged. N. Thon



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SUB CLASS: DPL SS

NR REF ID: 10000000000000000000000000000000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0"

S/081/62/000/019/006/053
B144/B180

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of high-temperature phase transformation of barium titanate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 46, abstract 10B307 (In collection: Rost kristallov. v. 3. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 184 - 186. Discuss., 214 - 218)

TEXT: Samples of BaTiO₃ with hexagonal structure were heat-treated for 1-10 hrs at 1150°C. The rate of polymorphic transformation $v = \Delta\epsilon/\Delta\epsilon_0 \Delta t$ (where $\Delta\epsilon$ is the change in the sample's dielectric constant with the annealing time Δt , and $\Delta\epsilon_0$ is the maximum change limit in the dielectric constant of the sample annealed at 1150°C) is 16% per hour. The mechanism of phase transformation was discussed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/006/073/136
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I. A.

TITLE: The mechanism of high-temperature barium titanate phase transformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 22-23, abstract 6E190
(In collection: "Rost kristallov. T. 3". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,
184-186. Discuss., 214-218)

TEXT: The mechanism of the polymorphous transformation of the BaTiO₃ modification from high-temperature hexagonal to low-temperature cubic at 1150°C has been studied by the measurement of the dielectric constant. In the annealing process, the concentration of the low-temperature ferroelectric modification grows at the beginning, then (as from ~ 6 hr) becomes constant. The reduced rate of polymorphous transformation is found to be 16% per hour. At annealing temperatures up to 1250°C polymorphous transformation, accompanied by an insignificant (3%) volume effect, takes place without modifying the external crystal faces. Above this temperature, the external hexagonal crystal faces are

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S/058/62/000/006/073/136
A051/A101

The mechanism of...

disturbed by the appearance of crystalline cubic particles on them. The process of polymorphous transformation passes through the polycrystalline state, but the crystal integrity is conserved.

E. Estrin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/139/61/000/006/023/023
E073/E420

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I.A.

TITLE: Changes in the magnitude of the structure-sensitivity
of barium titanate during high temperature phase
transformations

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika,
no.6, 1961, 174-175

TEXT: It is known from published work that there are relations
connecting the dielectric constants of a system and the
concentration and dielectric constants of its component elements
for particular cases of distribution of components in the system.
The work described here was devoted to experimental elucidation of
the dependence of the dielectric constant on the percentage
composition of the crystalline phases of the substance under
investigation. The phase analysis was made on the basis of
Debye powder patterns for two batches of specimens. The first
batch contained 0, 8, 15, 27, 53.2 and 100% crystalline structure
of the Perovskite type. The specimens were produced from
mechanical mixtures of the appropriate quantities of the required
Card 1/3

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S/139/61/000/006/023/023

E073/E420

Changes in the magnitude ...

modifications. The specimens of the second type had the following values of the dielectric constant: 0, 60, 220, 400, 1120, 1660, 4200. The percentage composition of the crystalline phases was not known in this second batch, which was produced by heat treating barium titanate specimens of the hexagonal modification. The most characteristic interference lines of the hexagonal modification were those with the indices 110 and 104; 202, 203, 115; and for the specimens with the Perovskite type structure 101 and 110; 111, 102. For analysing a two phase system it is sufficient to compare the intensities of two lines, one each of each phase. The blackening of the lines of the faces (203) of the hexagonal phase S_{203} and the total for the faces of both modifications S_{ob} were compared. The ratio of the optical densities of the two compared lines (S_{203}/S_{ob}) for several specimens with differing concentrations (m, in % of the hexagonal modification) depended solely on the ratio of the phases in these specimens, since other factors influencing the blackening of the lines remained constant. By plotting this ratio, S_{203}/S_{ob} vs m % and also the ratio S_{203}/S_{ob} as a function of the magnitude of the

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Changes in the magnitude ...

S/139/61/000/006/023/023

E073/E420

structure-sensitivity $\Delta\epsilon = \epsilon_T - \epsilon_H$ (ϵ_T - dielectric constant at the Curie point; ϵ_H - dielectric constant of the hexagonal non-piezoelectric phase), it can be seen that the proportionality between S_{203}/S_{ob} and $\Delta\epsilon$ can be detected with the same accuracy as the proportionality between S_{203}/S_{ob} and m . X-ray phase analysis showed the existence of a proportional relation between $\Delta\epsilon$ and the concentration of the new phase, but this method has too low a sensitivity. Using $\Delta\epsilon$ for phase analysis considerably improves the sensitivity, since this value changes even if less than 1% of new piezoelectric phase is formed. The relation $\Delta\epsilon = f(m)$ can be applied for estimating the percentage composition of the phases during polymorphous transformation. Acknowledgments are expressed to A.L.Khodakov and Ye.G.Fesenko. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosuniversitet
(Rostov-on-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1960

Card 3/3

TRIFONOV, I.A.

Change in the structure-sensitive characteristic of barium titanate during its high-temperature phase transition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz no.6:174-175 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Doni gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Barium titanate--Electric properties)
(Metals at high temperatures)

82790

S/058/60/000/004/004/016
A003/A001

5.4110(T)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, 1960, No. 4, pp. 205-206, # 9045

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I.A.

✓1

TITLE: High-Temperature Phase Transformation of Barium Titanate

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. fiz.-matem. fak. Rostovsk.-n/D un-ta, 1959, Vol. 46,
No. 7, pp. 141-159

TEXT: The transition was investigated of the non-ferro-electric hexagonal modification of BaTiO₃, which is stable above 1,450°C, into the ferro-electric modification with a structure of the perovskite type. The difference $\Delta\epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{max}} - \epsilon_{\text{non-ferr.}}$ is taken as the value characterizing the degree of polymorphous transformation, where ϵ_{max} is the dielectric constant of the heterogeneous sample at a temperature corresponding to the Curie point of the ferro-electric modification, and $\epsilon_{\text{non-ferr.}}$ the dielectric constant of the hexagonal modification. It is assumed that the value $\epsilon_{\text{max}} - \epsilon_{\text{non-ferr.}}$ is proportional to the concentration of the ferro-electric phase in the sample. Proofs for the correctness of this assumption are not given. Three-hour annealing of the hexagonal phase sample at temperatures of 1,050°C and lower does not lead to the appearance of any notice-

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82790
S/058/60/000/004/004/016
A003/A001

High-Temperature Phase Transformation of Barium Titanate

able amounts of perovskite phase. The transformation rate changes exponentially within the range of 1,050-1,250°C, reaches its maximum within the range of 1,250-1,350°C and decreases at a further temperature increase. The rate of the phase transformation is due to two factors: the probability of the formation of two-dimensional nuclei on the faces of the growing crystal and the possibility of the transition of the atoms or molecules from the unstable phase to the faces of the growing crystal. The activation energy of the transition from the hexagonal to the perovskite phase was calculated and a value of the order of 100 kcal/mole was obtained. The difference between the energies of the hexagonal and the perovskite phases was determined as being 6 kcal/mole.

V.A. Isupov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

TRIFONOV, I.A.

High-temperature polymorphous conversion of barium titanate.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 22 no.12:1462-1464 D '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Barium titanate crystals)

24(2)

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I. A.

SOV/48-22-12-13/33

TITLE: High-Temperature Polymorphous Transformation of Barium Titanate
(Vysokotemperaturnoye polimorfnoye prevrashcheniye titanata
bariya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,
Vol 22, Nr 12, pp 1462-1464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the transformation process of the hexagonal modification of the investigated substance into a perovskite structure which hitherto is not described in publications is dealt with. This transformation is accompanied by a number of structure-sensitive properties. The dielectric constant varies considerably. Therefore, on the basis of the magnitude of this variation, it seems possible to estimate the degree of a crystalline modification. The transformation of the high-temperature modification of barium titanate into a modification with perovskite structure was carried out by annealing the crystals. Tests showed that the temperature at which the transformation process begins, lies in the range of from 1050-1100°. A peculiarity of the investigated substances is that during the transformation of the crystal lattice

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High-Temperature Polymorphous Transformation of
Barium Titanate

SOV/48-22-12-13/33

changes over from a non-piezoelectric into a piezoelectric state. The consequence is that certain structure-sensitive properties vary considerably. On analyzing the phase transformation of BaTiO₃, the degree of crystalline modification was determined on the basis of the most eminent structure-sensitive property. It was found that the piezoelectric phase concentration depends on the temperature of the thermal processing of the hexagonal sample. The form of the curve obtained $\Delta\epsilon = f(T)$ (Fig 3), gives evidence of the embryonal character of the investigated phase transformation. The author thanks B. M. Vul and N. S. Novosil'tsev for having given valuable advice. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet..

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gos. universitet
(Rostov-na-Donu State University)

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-1-1125

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I. A.

TITLE: Practical Design-calculation Method for Long-span Reinforced-concrete Bridges With Nonuniform Stiffness (Prakticheskiy metod rascheta zhelezobetonnykh bol'sheproletnykh balochnykh mostov peremennoy zhestkosti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 17, pp 69-85

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to provide ready-made formulas, in simple analytical form, to account for variations in section.

Reviewer's name not given

Card 1/1

TRIFONOV, I.A., dots, kand.tekhn.nauk

Practical method of making calculations for long-span reinforced
concrete bridges with variable rigidity. Sbor. trud. MISI no.
11:69-85 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Bridges, Concrete)

TRIFONOV, I. A.

Author, 1947

Dissertation: "Reinforced Concrete Girder Bridges of Large Spans." Doctoral Order of the
Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst from V. V. Krylyakov, 3 Feb 47.

SG: Vechernaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #1786)

TRIFONOV, I. A.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "High-temperature polymorphous changes in barium titanate." Voronezh, 1961. 15 pp; with diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Voronezh State Univ); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 205)

TRIFONOV, I.I.

Synthesis of low frequency filters with transfer characteristics
close to monotone ones. Elektrosviaz' 18 no.4:27-35 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029222

S/0106/64/000/004/0027/0035

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I. I.

TITLE: Synthesizing low-pass filters with near-monotonous transient response

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 4, 1964, 27-35

TOPIC TAGS: electrical filter, low pass filter, low pass filter synthesis,
monotonous response electrical filter

ABSTRACT: The problem of a linear-phase-response filter whose passband attenuation monotonously increases with the length of the section is solved as a synthesis. Fundamentally, this problem was considered by A. F. Beletskiy (Elektrosvyaz', 1961, no. 4); in the present article, it is assumed that $m = n-2$ in the transfer-constant formula, when n is an even number. A part of the varied parameters of the Hurwitz polynomial $v(p)$ is used for approximating the filter-attenuation characteristic, while another part is used for approximating the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029222

filter's phase response. Methods for constructing the Hurwitz polynomials are set forth; the selection of the required polynomial is made. Seven-element minimum-phase low-pass filters are synthesized; they have a linear phase response and an isoextremum attenuation characteristic in the rejection band. The filter time and frequency characteristics are given, as well as some numerical values of the elements. "In conclusion, the author wishes to thank A. F. Beletskiy for his useful advice." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 25 formulas, and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Jun63

DATE ACQ: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TRIFONOV, I.I.

Synthesis of low-frequency filters with given phase characteristics.
Elektrosviaz' 16 no.1:55-61 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Radio filters)

OVLASYUK, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUKHOPKUDSKIY, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk;
TRIFONOV, I.L., inzh.

EST-62 remote control system. Trudy TSNII MPS no.261:55-79 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

TRIFONOV, Il.

Gnoseological relationships between science and language. Nauch.
tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 42 no.3:83-116 '63.

1. Predstavena ot dots. G. Vekilov, zam. rukovoditel na Katedrata
po marksizum-leninizm, Vissh.med. inst., Sofiia.

*

ILYUSHECHKIN, V.L.; TRIFONOV, I.M.

Anniversary heroes bear added obligations. Transl. strol. 14
no.10;33 0 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Nachal'nik Leningradskoy NIS Orgtransstroya (for Ilyushechkin).
2. Starshiy inzh. Leningradskoy NIS Orgtransstroya (for Trifonov).

TRIFONOV, I.P., inzhener.

Use of statistical quality analysis at the "Elektroigli" Plant.
Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.12:16-20 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Zavod "Elektroigli," Kudinovo.
(Electric industries--Quality control)

SOV/110-58-7-6/21

AUTHOR: Trifonov, I.P., Engineer.

TITLE: An appraisal of the attaching of pigtails to the brushes of electrical machines.
(Ob opredelenii kachestva zadelki tolovedushchego provoda v telo shchetki dlya elektricheskikh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7, pp 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Existing methods of attachment are not always satisfactory, and the requirements of standard GOST-2332-43 are not sufficiently explicit in this respect. The values stipulated for minimum resistance and mechanical strength values do not define the quality of the fixing and do not discriminate between different methods of fixing. At the Elektrotrougli Works the resistance at the point of attachment is measured by an ammeter and voltmeter. The formula used is given. The Elektrosila Works recommends that the voltage drop should be determined at the rated current-density, and states

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An appraisal of the attaching of pigtails to the brushes of electrical machines

SOV/110-58-7-6/21

that if other currents are used different results are obtained because of thermal e.m.fs. However, this does not appear to be correct, and special tests were made to study a carbon-copper thermo-couple. It was found that a temperature change of 50°C produced a thermal e.m.f. of only 0.1 mV. The results of experimental determinations of the voltage drop between the body of the brush and the lead for a number of brushes, using the Elektroigli and the Elektrosila Works' methods, are given in Fig 1. It is considered that the resistance between the brush and the lead depends on several factors. One is the method of fixing and whether the brush is coppered; Fig 2 gives mean values of resistance in specially-made brushes with two methods of fixing, with one part of the brush

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An appraisal of the attaching of pigtails to the brushes of
electrical machines

SUV/110-58-7-6/21

coppered and the other not. Another factor is the properties of the brush material, the resistance being lower when the brushes contain metal. The size of the brush, the efficiency of attachment and the depth of the hole used for the lead wire are also relevant, the resistance being less with a deep hole as shown in Fig 4a. The diameter of the hole is a further factor, the resistance being less when the hole is big as indicated in Fig 4b. The cross-section of the lead has the effect plotted in Fig 4c. Finally, account should be taken of the duration of storage of the brush, because the copper wires may become oxidised; of the temperature at which the brush is stored or used; and of the mechanical treatment of the brush because the resistance may be much

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An appraisal of the attaching of pigtails to the brushes of
electrical machines

SV/110-58-7-6/21

increased by testing the attachment of the leads by
jerking them.
There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1957

1. Carbon brushes--Equipment
2. Carbon brushes--Properties
3. Electric wire--Applications

Card 4/4

OVSYANKIN, V.A., otv. red.; BERKEVICH, A.B. [deceased], red.; IVANOV,
N.Ya., red.; MAVRODIN, V.V., red.; TRIFONOV, I.Ya., red.;
VOSTOKOVA, E.S., red.; KISELEVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[From the history of the laboring class of the U.S.S.R.] Iz
istorii rabochego klassa SSSR; sbornik statei. Leningrad, Izd-
vo Leningr. univ., 1962. 258 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Labor and laboring classes)

V Mechanoochemical effect in gypsum. Iv. Trifonov and St. Karavanova. *Annals Univ. Sofia 48, Fac. of phys. & math., Issue 3, Pt. 1, 77-85(1963) 54* (former summary)
Fine powder of cryst. gypsum was subjected to high pressure for various periods of time and dehydrated at 100° and 40°; the initial rate of dehydration increased with pressure, but was independent of the duration of pressure. At 100° the samples were out of equilibrium and after pressure off the high pressure was released the difference between the water percentage decreased at 100° from 1.5% to 0.5%. The pressed samples decreased with length of storage. Again the H₂O loss was greater, the finer was the powder; the sp. gr. of gypsum did not change with pressure. G. Meuerlin (1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0

TRIFONOV, IV

The "Dalibor" Radio Receiver (Czechoslovak Design). Radio Engineering, #3:26:Mar.55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0"

TRIFONOV, IV.

Revolutionary Phenomenon in VHF Propagation and Engineering
(Translation from Czech Publications by A. PRIL and Prof. L. E. GRATSE).
"RADIO" Ministry of Communications, #7-8:32:Aug. 55

TRIFONOV, L.V.,

Removing plugs from mortar pump hoses. Rats. i izobr. predl.
v stroi. no.86:19 '54. (MLRA 8:8)
(Plastering) (Pumping machinery)

TRIFONOV, I.V.

25408. VOSKRESENSKIY, V.K., KUZNETSY, A. M. i TRIFONOV, I.V.
G lina der. Ustb-Tui Dobryanskogo rayona Kolotovskoy oblasti. Uchen-Zapiski
(Kolotovskiy Gos. UN-T im. Gorbkogo), T. IV. Vyp. 4, 1948, s 105-11.--
Bibliogr: 6 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

TRIFONOV, K.

A roller litter for transporting construction and other materials. p.57.
(TRANSPORTNO DELO, Vol. 9, no. 4, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

TRIFONOV, K.

Telecommunication

To provide proper conditions for practicing two skills, Sov. svias. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

TRIFONOV, K. N.

Biology--Study and Teaching

Problems in biology teaching. Est. v shkole No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952/653, Uncl.

TRIFONOV, K. N.

Biology--Study and Teaching.

Problems in biology teaching. Est. v shkole No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953? Unc1.

ACCESSION NR: AT4042609

S/2563/64/000/233/0077/0084

AUTHOR: Trifonov, L. M.

TITLE: Investigation of fluid motion in stream ducts

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy^ы, no. 233, 1964.
Avtomatizatsiya i tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya (Automation and technology of
machinery manufacturing processes), 77-84

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, fluid motion, stream duct, hydraulics, working fluid
pressure, stream duct vibration, stream duct auto-oscillation, hydraulic system
stability

ABSTRACT: An increase in the pressure of the working fluid in hydraulic systems
with stream ducts brings about an increase in the vibration of the stream ducts.
At sufficiently high pressures, the intensity of the oscillations which arise may
grow until their amplitudes reach a value commensurate with the input signals; as
a result, the system may become unstable. In order to ascertain the cause of the
vibrations stimulated in the stream ducts, the author used an arrangement consist-
ing of a pumping station with constant-output pumps and a stream duct with a stand-
ard manometer. The pressure in the system was regulated and maintained at the
given values by means of safety overflow valves; the flow was regulated by creating

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042609

a definite gap between the duct nozzle cut-off and the fixed obstacle. The dependency of the drag force p on the velocity v of the fluid motion was utilized to study the nature of the motion, and the relationships between flow, pressure, drag force and gap height were analyzed mathematically and graphed. The author found that auto-oscillations may arise in the stream ducts at high pressures which may drive the entire hydraulic system toward instability. The amplitude of these auto-oscillations is independent of the initial conditions, being determined by the rigidity and mass of the system. Even in the absence of stream duct vibration, the system may become unstable due to auto-oscillations in the velocity and hence the pressure of the working fluid. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut im. M. I. Kalinina
(Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0

TRIFONOV, L.M.

Investigation of liquid flow in a jet tube. Trudy IZI no.233:77-2L 14.
(MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756610014-0"

TRIFONOV, L.M.

Calculating a hydraulic servosystem having a jet tube.
Trudy LPI no.254:115-123 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

TRIFONOV, M.K.

Device for tightening unions in connecting asbestos concrete pipes.
Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.94:43-45 '54. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti. (Pipe, Concrete)

TRIFONOVA, S.F., assistant

Pachycarpine in postpartum subinvolution of the uterus. Akush. i
gin. 33 no.2:89 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.B.Gillerson)
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(SPARTEINE) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

OSETROV, A., dotsent; TRIFONOVA, T., dotsent; CHEBOTAREV, I., assistent;
AKSEMOV, N., assistent

Veterinary examination of carcasses of sheep affected by disease
caused by feather grass. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.6:32-34 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Semipalatinskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Sheep--Diseases)

TRIFONOVA, T K

Il'ya Erenburg. Moskva, Znanie, 1954. 31 p.

N/5
917.114
.E6T8

TRIFONOVA, T. K., CHEBOTAREV, I. YE., AKSENOV, N. S. and OSETROV, A. A.

"Feather grass disease in sheep in Kazakhstan."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 37

Trifonova -

Docent, Semipalatinsk Zoovet Inst.

TRIFONOVA, T.K.

Il'ia Erenburg. Moskva, Znanie, 1954. 31 p.
(Erenburg, Il'ia Grigor'evich, 1891-) (MLRA 7:11)

OSETROV, A.A., dotsent; TRIFONOVA, T.K., dotsent; CHEBOTAREV, I.Ye.,
assistant; AKSENOV, N.S., assistant

Examining the carcasses of sheep injured by feather grass.
Veterinariia 41 no.7:97-98 Jl. '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Semipalatinskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

(with additional material)
TRIFONOVA, T. M. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the results of the treatment of
patients affected with pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by empyema, with
antibacterial preparations." Mos, 1958. 19 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst
im N. I. Pirogov), 220 copies (KL, 36-58, 116)

-90-

TRIFOMOVA, T.M.

Influence of certain meteorological factors upon Balkhash fisheries.
Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:218-226 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Balkhash Lake--Fisheries)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; TRIFONOVA, T.M., dotsent; RAZUMOVSKAYA, V.F.

Seventh All-Union Congress of Phtnisiatrists. Sov. med. 22
no.6:144-147 Je '65.
(MIRA 18;8)

TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Lakes Zharkol' and Sarymoi in Kustanay Province. Trudy Otd.
geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.11:144-156 '65.

Evaporation from Lake Alakol'. Ibid.:157-167
(MIRA 18:8)

TRIFONOVA, T. M.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Climatic conditions of Lake Balkhash and the Baltic region." Tashkent, 1961. 14 pp; (Central Asiatic State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 178)

TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Course of tuberculous empyema treated with antibacterial preparations.
Sov.med. 21 no.12:69-74 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav.-prof. I.Ye.Kochnova) II Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
antibacterial prep. in tuberc. empyema (Rus)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; SEMENOV, A.D., prof.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D., docent;
LIZUMOVSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk; TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Second All-Russian Conference of Phthisiologists. Sovet. med.
(MIRA 17:2)
27 no.9:134-137 S'63

TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Lake Saumalkol' of Ayrtauskiy District, Kokchetav Province.
Trudy Sekt.geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.5:133-151 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Saumalkol', Lake--Physical geography)

ACC NR: AR6024834

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/004/B057/B058

AUTHOR: Trifonova, T. M.

TITLE: Climatological characteristics of the Alakol'skaya depression

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4B385

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. geogr. Kazakhstana. Vyp. 12, Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965, 26-38

TOPIC TAGS: geological survey, area description, topography, climatology

ABSTRACT: This region shows promise for the development of heliotechnology. The sloped hills surrounding the basin are suitable for growing grapes and vegetables and for dry farming. The duration of cloudless periods per year is 2600--2800 hr, and the influx of the solar radiation is 125 -- 130 kcal/cm²/yr. Cold winters with little snow and hot dry summers are typical. The unfavorable features of the climate are frequent frosts in the spring and strong dry winds giving rise to dust storms and drought. The strongest winds are from the west and south-west, and also the "ebi" winds blowing from the Dzhungarskiy gateway, and "saykan" winds blowing from the opposite direction. The number of days with winds whose velocities are greater than 15m/sec varies from 19 to 75. The droughts last 3 -- 5 days and more rarely 11 -- 15, at temperatures of 30 -- 35C and 14 -- 22% relative humidity (in July). The average number of dry days is 50. [Translation of abstract] Yu. Spiridonova.

SUB CODE: 08

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.582.1(574)

TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Climatic conditions in the area of Lake Balkhash and the surrounding region. Trudy Sekt.geog.AN Kazakh.SSR no.3:3-41 '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Balkhash region--Climate)

CHIGARKIN, A.V.; TRIFONOVA, T.M.; SMIRNOVA, R.Ya.; KAZANSKAYA,
Ye.A.; VILESOVA, L.A., MUKHANETZHANOV, S., kand. geologo-
miner. nauk; GLADYSHEVA, Ye.N., kand. geogr. nauk;
BAZARBAYEV, K.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.V.; ABDRAKHMANOV, S.;
NAZARENKO, I.M., kand. geogr. nauk; YESAULENKO, P.I.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LAVROVA, I.V., kand. ekonom. nauk;
PAL'GOV, N.N., akademik, red.; CHEZGANOV, L., red.;
NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[The Virgin Territory; brief studies on nature, population
and economy] TSelinniy krai; kratkie ocherki o prirode, na-
selenii i khoziaistve. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo,
1962. 188 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Otdel geografii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for all
except Chezganov, Nagibin). 2. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy
SSR (for Pal'gov).

(Virgin Territory--Economic geography)

RAZUMOVSKAYA, V.F.; TRIFONOVA, T.M.

Complications in the antibacterial treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Sov.med. 25 no.12:77-81 D '61. (M.R.A 15:2)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

POPOLZIN, A.G.; TRIFONOVA, T.M.; RYBAKOV, G.G.

Freshwater lakes of the Teniz-Kurgal'dzhin Lowland. Trudy otd.
geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.913-62 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Teniz-Kurgal'dzhin Lowland--Lakes)

S/776/62/000/027/001/004

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, A. P., Moshnikov, O. N., Trifonova, T. N.

TITLE: The influence of Boron on the properties of alloyed structural steels.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no. 27. Moscow, 1962. Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy. pp. 29-40.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of laboratory tests at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy in an attempt to employ B additions to compensate for the reduction in hardness that is encountered in Ni-starved structural steels; the tests were made to alleviate the difficulties engendered in the USSR by a prevailing Ni shortage. The test series described comprises 6 groups of differently alloyed steels: (1) Cr + Ni, with an addition of B, XPF (KhR) steels with 1% Cr + 0.002% B, (2) Cr-Ni steels with 1% Cr, 1% Ni (the latter with 1% Cr + 0.002% B), (3) Cr-Ni steels with 1% Cr, 1% Ni + 0.002% B (KhNVR pig irons); (4) Cr-Ni steels with a B addition, XHP (KhNVR) with 1% Cr, 1% Ni + 0.002% B, (5) Cr-Ni steels with B, XFP (KhNVR) with 1% Cr + 0.002% B, and (6) Cr-Ni-W-Mn steels with B, XHBP (KhNVR) with 1% Cr, 1% Ni, 1% W + 0.002% B. The exact compositions of the tested steels are tabulated. The paper describes: (1) The

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The influence of Boron on the properties

S/770/62/000/027/001/004

smelting technique; (2) the test methodology, which comprises an investigation of the growth tendency of the grain, the hardenability of the steel, the mechanical properties, the "toughness margin" or sensitivity to stress concentration, and the temper-brittleness tendency; (3) the oxidation method employed for the determination of the austenite-grain size (test results shown in full-page table); (4) the determination of the hardenability by means of the factorial-hardening method; (5) tests for mechanical properties comprising tensile and impact tests and H_{RC} tests.

(6) tests for the "toughness margin," which were achieved by impact tests at various temperatures between +20 and -100°C, in which the impact work and the appearance of the fracture were used as criteria (results shown in full-page tables); (7) tests for the temper-brittleness sensitivity, in which a comparison of the impact toughness and the appearance of the fracture was made between nonembrittled specimens, which had been quenched in oil and tempered for 2.5 hrs at 650°C and then oil-cooled, and embrittled specimens, quenched in oil, tempered for 2.5 hrs at 650°, and further tempered in the embrittlement zone at 530° for 16 hrs. These tests ranged from +20 to -100°C (test results summarized in 2 full pages of figures). Conclusions: (1) Addition of B increases the hardenability of all of the alloyed steels tested appreciably, an addition of 0.022% B in the presence of 1% Cr increases the hardenability of the steel more intensely than the addition of 1% Ni. (2) All steels tested were naturally fine-grained upon deoxidation by the given method.

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The influence of Boron on the properties

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Grain growth started in the 950-1,600°C range, in which the effect of the B consisted in a reduction of the grain-growth temperature by 50°. (3) When tempered to an identical hardness, all steels (at 270°C) exhibited approximately identical mechanical properties, regardless of their alloying-element contents. Steels with a smaller C content had greater plasticity and toughness following treatment for identical strength. (4) B increases the embrittlement-transition temperature of a steel; this effect is more pronounced when the composition of a steel is more complex. The greatest toughness margin is exhibited by the NH (KhN), B-free, steel and the low-alloyed KP (KhR). (5) All steels exhibit a tendency toward temper-brittleness, including those containing W. There are 12 figures, 6 tables, and 3 references (1 Russian-language Soviet and 3 English-language U.S.: Brown, Iron Age, VII, v.168, 1951, and Irvine, I.J., et al., Iron and Steel, no.7, 1957, 30).

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